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Federal Funds for Education

1937-38

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR - - - *Harold L. Ickes*, Secretary
OFFICE OF EDUCATION - - - - - - - - - - - *J. W. Studebaker*, Commissioner

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE - - - - - - - - - - - - - WASHINGTON : 1939

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FOREWORD

Beginning with the year 1933–34, compilations have been made and reports issued annually by the Office of Education to show the amounts of funds provided each year by the Federal Government for educational purposes. In each case these reports show the total amounts provided for various educational purposes; they do not show, except for certain funds, the allotments to each State. In the present report, however, the data are compiled to show by States and Territories the amounts allotted for the several specific educational purposes.

In the collection of data for this study, officials in the Government agencies concerned with the administration of the various funds have been very helpful. We are appreciative of their continued cooperation, without which this series of reports could not be made.

BESS GOODYKOONTZ,
Assistant Commissioner of Education.

FEDERAL FUNDS FOR EDUCATION, 1937–38

By Timon Covert
Specialist in School Finance, Office of Education

For many years the Federal Government has regularly provided funds for educational services which are rendered directly or indirectly by its own agencies or by other agencies which render service for the Federal Government, and it also provides funds for distribution to the several States and Territories to assist them in developing and maintaining their educational programs. Since 1933 emergency funds have been used for educational purposes in the several States and Territories. The funds which the Federal Government uses through its own agencies are provided primarily for the welfare of the National Government as a whole, irrespective of State boundaries. Such funds, of course, cannot be segregated by States. This compilation lists only those funds, regular and emergency, which the Federal Government provides for distribution to the States and Territories for education and those for roads and/or education and which can be segregated by States.

All States and the Territory of Alaska have received grants of lands or land script from the Federal Government for educational purposes. In most cases these lands or the receipts from their sales serve as permanent sources of yearly incomes for education in the respective States. Although originating in grants from the Federal Government, these lands and permanent funds are maintained by and belong to the States. Therefore, incomes from them for the year under consideration are not included in this report.

Until comparatively recent years the annual grants of Federal funds to the States for education were limited principally to those for education of college grade. Beginning about 20 years ago, however, funds have been provided regularly for education at the secondary school level and, since 1933, emergency funds have been provided for various types of schools or educational services within the respective States.

The various funds which were authorized [1] for the year ended June 30, 1938, are tabulated on the following pages. The principal ones of these are tabulated according to the eight purposes for which they were provided, and analyzed in some detail with reference to their history and legal authorizations. In addition, data are given to show amounts paid to some, but not all, States for roads and/or schools from certain incomes of the Federal Government. The funds specifi-

[1] The amount allotted to a given State, i. e., the amount to which such State is entitled under the law, may not be the exact amount the State receives, for in some cases if the State does not use its entire allotment an amount equal to the unused portion is deducted from the following year's allotment.

cally for education are discussed under the two headings, regular and emergency.

REGULARLY RECURRING APPROPRIATIONS FOR EDUCATION

Regularly recurring funds which the Federal Government provided for distribution to the several States and Territories for each of five specific education purposes during the year ended June 30, 1938, are described and listed in this section. They are tabulated so as to show the amount authorized under various laws for each purpose. With one exception the tabulations are presented in the same order in which funds were first provided by the Federal Government for the respective purposes. Accordingly, the first funds listed are those for land-grant institutions.

LAND AND MONEY GRANTS FOR COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS

In 1862 Congress enacted a law which granted 30,000 acres of land from the public domain to the several States for each Senator and each Representative in Congress to which the respective States were entitled. The purpose of the grant was to assist the States in the establishment and maintenance of colleges for the "benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts." A provision of the law is that the moneys [2] derived from the sale of such land in each State shall constitute a perpetual and irreducible fund, the income from which is for the support of its college or colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.[3]

After the land-grant colleges had become fairly well established with the encouragement and financial assistance from the sale of land allotments, the States experienced much difficulty in supporting them. Consequently, in 1890 a law [4] was enacted which provided for annual grants of funds from the Federal Government for the colleges then, or which thereafter might be, established in accordance with the law of 1862. The law of 1890 provided for an appropriation of $15,000 for the current year (1890) for each State and Territory, with an increase of $1,000 each year over the preceding year for 10 years, after which the annual appropriation amounted to $25,000. In 1907 the Federal Government again came to the assistance of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, and a law (known as the Nelson amendment) was enacted which, beginning with the year 1908, provided an

[2] State legislatures were permitted to use 10 percent of the moneys for the purchase of lands for experimental farms.

[3] The law of 1862 requires that an annual report regarding the condition of each college be made to the Secretary of the Interior. Subsequent laws providing funds for these institutions place the administration of the disbursement of such funds under the Secretary of the Interior.

[4] One of the sponsors of the law of 1862 providing grants of land to the States for these colleges was Representative Morrill. The law of 1890 providing money grants was sponsored by the same man who had at that time become a United States Senator; consequently, this became known as the Second Morrill Act.

appropriation of $5,000, in addition to the $25,000 provided by the Second Morrill Act, for each State and Territory, with an increase of $5,000 each year over the preceding year for 4 years, after which the annual appropriation under the Nelson amendment was to continue at $25,000. Thus the total annual amount provided under both acts for each State and Territory was then $50,000; it continued at this figure through the year 1935.

The Bankhead-Jones Act (1935), the last to provide for annual increases of Federal funds for colleges and universities of agriculture and mechanic arts, does not, however, provide continuing annual appropriations, as did the two laws which preceded it, but makes the appropriation contingent upon annual action by Congress. This act provides that $980,000 may be appropriated annually for the 48 States and the Territory of Hawaii, to be distributed in flat grants of $20,000 to each. Since the law became effective, the total annual flat grant to each State and the Territory of Hawaii, therefore, has been $70,000. In addition, the law provides for the appropriation of $500,000 for the second year, $1,000,000 for the third year, and $1,500,000 for the fourth and for each succeeding year. These amounts are apportioned to the several States and Hawaii in the proportion which the total population of each is to the total population of all the States and Hawaii. The figures in column 6 of table 1, however, indicate the total amounts for the respective States and Hawaii for the year 1938 under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Act.

Special acts have been passed extending the benefits of a number of the foregoing laws to one or more of the Territories—Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Allotments for the year 1938 to the Territories under the laws which apply to them, respectively, are indicated in the appropriate columns of table 1.

TABLE 1.—*Funds provided for the more complete endowment and support of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, 1938, by acts authorizing the allotments*

State or Territory	Amounts appropriated in accordance with—					Grand total[1]
	Second Morrill Act of 1890	Nelson amendment of 1907	Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935			
			Flat grant	Basis of population	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	$1,275,000	$1,275,000	$980,000	$1,000,000.00	$1,980,000.00	$4,530,000.00
Alabama	25,000	25,000	20,000	21,574.46	41,574.46	91,574.46
Arizona	25,000	25,000	20,000	3,551.16	23,551.16	73,551.16
Arkansas	25,000	25,000	20,000	15,119.32	35,119.32	85,119.32
California	25,000	25,000	20,000	46,285.76	66,285.76	116,285.76
Colorado	25,000	25,000	20,000	8,444.64	28,444.64	78,444.64
Connecticut	25,000	25,000	20,000	13,100.84	33,100.84	83,100.84
Delaware	25,000	25,000	20,000	1,943.48	21,943.48	71,943.48

[1] Computed by Walter J. Greenleaf, specialist in higher education, Office of Education.

TABLE 1.—*Funds provided for the more complete endowment and support of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, 1938, by acts authorizing the allotments*—Continued

State or Territory	Amounts appropriated in accordance with—					Grand total
	Second Morrill Act of 1890	Nelson amendment of 1907	Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935			
			Flat grant	Basis of population	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Florida	$25,000	$25,000	$20,000	$11,970.10	$31,970.10	$81,970.10
Georgia	25,000	25,000	20,000	23,712.62	43,712.62	93,712.62
Idaho	25,000	25,000	20,000	3,628.28	23,628.28	73,628.28
Illinois	25,000	25,000	20,000	62,211.56	82,211.56	132,211.56
Indiana	25,000	25,000	20,000	26,403.02	46,403.02	96,403.02
Iowa	25,000	25,000	20,000	20,145.20	40,145.20	90,145.20
Kansas	25,000	25,000	20,000	15,335.50	35,335.50	85,335.50
Kentucky	25,000	25,000	20,000	21,316.34	41,316.34	91,316.34
Louisiana	25,000	25,000	20,000	17,133.98	37,133.98	87,133.98
Maine	25,000	25,000	20,000	6,501.28	26,501.28	76,501.28
Maryland	25,000	25,000	20,000	13,301.58	33,301.58	83,301.58
Massachusetts	25,000	25,000	20,000	34,646.46	54,646.46	104,646.46
Michigan	25,000	25,000	20,000	39,478.74	59,478.74	109,478.74
Minnesota	25,000	25,000	20,000	20,903.52	40,903.52	90,903.52
Mississippi	25,000	25,000	20,000	16,385.76	36,385.76	86,385.76
Missouri	25,000	25,000	20,000	29,589.68	49,589.68	99,589.68
Montana	25,000	25,000	20,000	4,383.02	24,383.02	74,383.02
Nebraska	25,000	25,000	20,000	11,234.32	31,234.32	81,234.32
Nevada	25,000	25,000	20,000	742.38	20,742.38	70,742.38
New Hampshire	25,000	25,000	20,000	3,793.46	23,793.46	73,793.46
New Jersey	25,000	25,000	20,000	32,948.38	52,948.38	102,948.38
New Mexico	25,000	25,000	20,000	3,451.24	23,451.24	73,451.24
New York	25,000	25,000	20,000	102,628.60	122,628.60	172,628.60
North Carolina	25,000	25,000	20,000	25,846.78	45,846.78	95,846.78
North Dakota	25,000	25,000	20,000	5,550.82	25,550.82	75,550.82
Ohio	25,000	25,000	20,000	54,189.52	74,189.52	124,189.52
Oklahoma	25,000	25,000	20,000	19,534.56	39,534.56	89,534.56
Oregon	25,000	25,000	20,000	7,776.08	27,776.08	77,776.08
Pennsylvania	25,000	25,000	20,000	78,522.94	98,522.94	148,522.94
Rhode Island	25,000	25,000	20,000	5,605.06	25,605.06	75,605.06
South Carolina	25,000	25,000	20,000	14,175.88	34,175.88	84,175.88
South Dakota	25,000	25,000	20,000	5,648.70	25,648.70	75,648.70
Tennessee	25,000	25,000	20,000	21,332.38	41,332.38	91,332.38
Texas	25,000	25,000	20,000	47,488.02	67,488.02	117,488.02
Utah	25,000	25,000	20,000	4,140.40	24,140.40	74,140.40
Vermont	25,000	25,000	20,000	2,931.86	22,931.86	72,931.86
Virginia	25,000	25,000	20,000	19,744.98	39,744.98	89,744.98
Washington	25,000	25,000	20,000	12,746.14	32,746.14	82,746.14
West Virginia	25,000	25,000	20,000	14,097.94	34,097.94	84,097.94
Wisconsin	25,000	25,000	20,000	23,961.28	43,961.28	93,961.28
Wyoming	25,000	25,000	20,000	1,839.00	21,839.00	71,839.00
Alaska	25,000	25,000				50,000.00
Hawaii	25,000	25,000	20,000	3,002.98	23,002.98	73,002.98
Puerto Rico	25,000	25,000				50,000.00

FUNDS FOR AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Agricultural experiment stations in connection with land-grant institutions have received aid from the Federal Government since 1887. That year a law, known as the Hatch Act, was passed which

provides that an appropriation of $15,000 may be made each year for each State (or Territory, then established or to be established), to "aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science." The law makes it the duty of the United States Department of Agriculture to coordinate the work of and to give advice concerning research by the experiment stations. The law also places certain duties upon the recipients of the grants. For example, each such station is required to file annual reports with the Secretaries of Agriculture and of the Treasury of the United States and to prepare and publish special reports at regular intervals.

A second law (the Adams Act) increasing the amount of Federal aid for the agricultural experiment stations was enacted in 1906. The first year (1906) $5,000 was appropriated under the act for each State (or Territory). The amount increased by $2,000 each year for 5 years. Since then the annual appropriation has been $15,000. By its wording, this law appears to provide for continuing appropriations. However, since it is considered as supplementary to the former (Hatch) Act which does not provide continuing appropriations, Congress makes annual appropriations for the amounts specified in both acts. The law of 1906 also increased the duties of the United States Department of Agriculture with respect to the administration of the expenditure of the funds.

Nearly two more decades elapsed after the passage of the Adams Act, which had increased the amount of aid from the Federal Government for agricultural experiment station work in each State from $15,000 to $30,000, annually, before additional funds were provided. In 1925 a law (known as the Purnell Act) was passed which authorizes that $60,000 may be appropriated annually for agricultural experiment station work in each State and Territory. This is in addition to funds provided under the two preceding Acts. The Secretary of Agriculture is charged with the proper administration of the Law.

While annual appropriations for the full amounts specified in the three acts have been made for agricultural experiment station work in each State, the Territories have not yet been approved for the entire amount in each case. By the enactment of special laws, however, definite amounts are authorized to be apportioned to Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico. The amounts thus appropriated during the year 1938 are indicated in table 2.

TABLE 2.—*Allotments of funds for Agricultural Experiment Station work in the 48 States and 3 Territories for the fiscal year 1938, by acts authorizing the allotments*

State or Territory	Amounts authorized for apportionment in accordance with—				Total
	Hatch Act of Mar. 2, 1887	Adams Act of Mar. 16, 1906	Purnell Act of Feb. 24, 1925	Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935 [1]	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	$765,000	$751,500	$2,976,000	$1,800,000.00	$6,292,500.00
Alabama	15,000	15,000	60,000	62,021.34	152,021.34
Arizona	15,000	15,000	60,000	9,316.92	99,316.92
Arkansas	15,000	15,000	60,000	47,987.40	137,987.40
California	15,000	15,000	60,000	49,456.47	139,456.47
Colorado	15,000	15,000	60,000	16,823.22	106,823.22
Connecticut	15,000	15,000	60,000	15,493.56	105,493.56
Delaware	15,000	15,000	60,000	3,757.65	93,757.65
Florida	15,000	15,000	60,000	23,101.23	113,101.23
Georgia	15,000	15,000	60,000	65,642.19	155,642.19
Idaho	15,000	15,000	60,000	10,288.92	100,288.92
Illinois	15,000	15,000	60,000	65,052.39	155,052.39
Indiana	15,000	15,000	60,000	47,041.95	137,041.95
Iowa	15,000	15,000	60,000	48,640.98	138,640.98
Kansas	15,000	15,000	60,000	37,538.22	127,538.22
Kentucky	15,000	15,000	60,000	59,203.53	149,203.53
Louisiana	15,000	15,000	60,000	41,350.08	131,350.08
Maine	15,000	15,000	60,000	15,519.12	105,519.12
Maryland	15,000	15,000	60,000	21,412.86	111,412.86
Massachusetts	15,000	15,000	60,000	13,636.65	103,636.65
Michigan	15,000	15,000	60,000	50,225.88	140,225.88
Minnesota	15,000	15,000	60,000	42,598.23	132,598.23
Mississippi	15,000	15,000	60,000	54,488.55	144,488.55
Missouri	15,000	15,000	60,000	57,725.85	147,725.85
Montana	15,000	15,000	60,000	11,627.37	101,627.37
Nebraska	15,000	15,000	60,000	29,082.45	119,082.45
Nevada	15,000	15,000	60,000	1,845.48	91,845.48
New Hampshire	15,000	15,000	60,000	6,267.90	96,267.90
New Jersey	15,000	15,000	60,000	22,894.38	112,894.38
New Mexico	15,000	15,000	60,000	10,320.75	100,320.75
New York	15,000	15,000	60,000	67,373.73	157,373.73
North Carolina	15,000	15,000	60,000	76,971.00	166,971.00
North Dakota	15,000	15,000	60,000	18,506.82	108,506.82
Ohio	15,000	15,000	60,000	69,761.07	159,761.07
Oklahoma	15,000	15,000	600,00	51,338.13	141,338.13
Oregon	15,000	15,000	60,000	15,131.85	105,131.85
Pennsylvania	15,000	15,000	60,000	101,017.14	191,017.14
Rhode Island	15,000	15,000	60,000	1,697.88	91,697.88
South Carolina	15,000	15,000	60,000	44,598.72	134,598.72
South Dakota	15,000	15,000	60,000	18,324.33	108,324.33
Tennessee	15,000	15,000	60,000	56,087.91	146,087.91
Texas	15,000	15,000	60,000	112,023.57	202,023.57
Utah	15,000	15,000	60,000	7,877.76	97,877.76
Vermont	15,000	15,000	60,000	7,853.70	97,853.70
Virginia	15,000	15,000	60,000	53,358.42	143,358.42
Washington	15,000	15,000	60,000	22,136.79	112,136.79
West Virginia	15,000	15,000	60,000	40,360.08	130,360.08
Wisconsin	15,000	15,000	60,000	45,168.66	135,168.66
Wyoming	15,000	15,000	60,000	5,069.64	95,069.64
Alaska	15,000	1,500	6,000	1,677.36	24,177.36
Hawaii	15,000	15,000	50,000	6,889.80	86,889.80
Puerto Rico	15,000	15,000	40,000	36,414.12	106,414.12

[1] Computed by Office of Experiment Stations, United States Department of Agriculture.

The Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 is the fourth and last law under which Federal funds are provided for agricultural experiment stations.

The amounts to be appropriated for this, as for other purposes named in the law, increase annually until 1940. In 1936, the first year the law was in operation, the amount authorized for experiment stations in the 48 States and the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico was $600,000; in 1937 it was $1,200,000; in 1938, $1,800,000; and it is to continue to increase at the same rate for 2 more years, when the annual amount will be $3,000,000. These amounts are in addition to funds for experiment stations appropriated under preceding laws. Like the provisions of the preceding acts, this one makes the appropriation each year contingent upon an annual Appropriation Act. Unlike the others, however, this one provides that the funds shall be allotted to each State and Territory in the same proportion that the rural population of each is to the total rural population of the entire 48 States and 3 Territories. Furthermore, it provides that no allotments or payment of funds shall be made to a given State or Territory in excess of the amount said State or Territory makes available from its own funds for experiment station work.

FUNDS FOR COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

The first legislation authorizing cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States and the United States Department of Agriculture was the Smith-Lever Act of 1914 which became operative the following year. This law provides for permanent or continuing annual appropriations [5] of $10,000 for each State and $4,100,000 for allotment to the 48 States in the proportion which the rural population of each is to the total rural population of all the States. The allotments are made under the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and the States are required to provide an amount each year equal to their respective shares of the $4,100,000.

Funds to supplement those authorized by the Smith-Lever Act have been provided for a number of years in the annual Appropriation Act for the Department of Agriculture. The allotment of such supplementary funds is on the same basis as that used in allotting the larger portion of the regular Smith-Lever funds—that is, the rural population. The amount appropriated for this purpose for 1938 is indicated in column 3 of table 3.

A law, known as the Capper-Ketcham Act, was passed in 1928 "to provide for the further development of agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States." This law provides that an annual appropriation of $980,000 may be made each year for the purpose of paying the expenses of the cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, to be allotted in equal

[5] The full amount of $4,100,000 was not provided until the year 1923. Beginning with $600,000 in 1916, the annual amounts increased by $500,000 over a period of 7 years.

amounts to the 48 States and the Territory of Hawaii. In addition, it provides that $500,000 may be appropriated annually to be allotted, subject to the same conditions and limitations, with certain exceptions, as are the additional amounts appropriated under the original Smith-Lever Act. In order to participate, each State is required to provide an amount each year equal to its share of the $500,000.

Under a law known as the Clarke-McNary Act, passed in 1924, an amount, not to exceed $100,000, may be appropriated annually to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with "appropriate officials of the various States, or, in his discretion, with other suitable agencies, to assist the owners of farms in establishing, improving, and renewing wood lots, shelter belts, windbreaks, and other valuable forest growth, and in growing and renewing useful timber crops: *Provided*, That except for preliminary investigations, the amount expended by the Federal Government under this section in cooperation with any State or other cooperating agency during any fiscal year shall not exceed the amount expended by the State or other cooperating agency for the same purpose during the same fiscal year." Funds totaling $50,540 were allotted to 33 States and to Puerto Rico for this purpose during the fiscal year 1938.

Funds for "additional" cooperative agricultural extension work, including employment of specialists in economics and marketing, have been provided for some time in connection with the annual Appropriation Act for the Department of Agriculture. These funds are allotted and paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in such amounts as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary to accomplish these purposes. In 1938, 39 States received allotments of such "additional" funds, totaling $500,000. (See column 6 of table 3.)

Special acts have been passed extending the benefits of a number of the foregoing laws to one or more of the Territories—Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Allotments for the year 1938 to the Territories under the laws which apply to them, respectively, are indicated in the appropriate columns of table 3.

The Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935, authorizes that funds for cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics may be appropriated annually. Beginning with $8,000,000 for this purpose the first year, 1936, the law provides for an increase of $1,000,000 each year until the amount shall be $12,000,000. Accordingly, the amount was $10,000,000 for the year 1938. Of the amount provided each year, $980,000 shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in equal shares. The remainder shall be paid to each State and to Hawaii in the proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total farm population of the 48 States and Hawaii.

TABLE 3.—*Allotments of funds for cooperative agricultural extension work in the 48 States and 3 Territories for the fiscal year 1938, by acts authorizing the allotments*

State or Territory	Amounts authorized for apportionment in accordance with—						Total [2]
	Smith-Lever Act of May 14, 1914	Supplementary cooperative [1]	Capper-Ketcham Act of May 22, 1928	Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924	Additional cooperative [1]	Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	$4,715,082.67	$790,000.00	$1,485,000.00	$50,540	$500,000	$10,000,000.00	$17,540,622.67
Alabama	154,891.59	27,808.97	37,600.61	1,620		414,989.74	636,910.91
Arizona	31,765.79	4,177.49	22,643.99		9,200	49,174.57	116,961.84
Arkansas	122,106.12	21,516.47	33,618.02		10,000	349,914.47	537,155.08
California	125,538.08	22,175.16	34,034.91	1,620	5,000	202,867.79	391,235.94
Colorado	49,301.71	7,543.15	24,774.15	900	26,300	103,351.24	212,170.25
Connecticut	46,195.41	6,946.97	24,396.81	1,020	6,700	45,571.78	130,830.97
Delaware	18,778.47	1,684.85	21,066.36			33,712.74	75,242.42
Florida	63,968.10	10,358.07	26,555.74		16,300	102,217.81	219,399.72
Georgia	163,350.49	29,432.47	38,628.15	1,620	14,000	438,046.77	685,077.88
Idaho	34,036.55	4,613.32	22,919.82	1,620	17,100	75,512.59	155,802.28
Illinois	161,972.63	29,168.03	38,460.78	1,620	13,500	314,486.21	559,207.60
Indiana	119,897.45	21,092.55	33,349.72	1,620	11,000	259,599.28	446,559.00
Iowa	123,632.99	21,809.51	33,803.49	1,620	8,000	308,196.25	497,062.24
Kansas	97,695.22	16,831.29	30,652.72	1,020	15,750	228,416.00	390,365.23
Kentucky	148,308.76	26,545.53	36,800.97			366,730.49	578,385.75
Louisiana	106,600.31	18,540.45	31,734.46	1,620	9,000	264,785.84	432,281.06
Maine	46,255.14	6,958.43	24,404.07		8,000	70,393.51	156,011.15
Maryland	60,023.83	9,601.05	26,076.61	1,620	9,600	89,980.07	196,901.56
Massachusetts	41,857.37	6,114.37	23,869.85	1,620	9,000	56,324.18	138,785.77
Michigan	127,335.54	22,520.14	34,253.26	1,620		256,577.39	436,306.33
Minnesota	109,516.16	19,100.08	32,088.66	1,620	2,000	283,866.10	448,191.00
Mississippi	137,293.81	24,431.43	35,462.93	1,620		421,640.10	620,448.27
Missouri	144,856.68	25,882.97	36,381.63		10,000	348,446.82	565,568.10
Montana	37,163.34	5,213.45	23,299.65	800	27,700	80,295.39	174,471.83
Nebraska	77,941.18	13,039.92	28,253.11	1,620	31,800	192,610.50	345,264.71
Nevada	14,311.31	827.47	20,523.71		12,600	24,845.28	73,107.77
New Hampshire	24,642.77	2,810.38	21,778.72	1,620	5,400	38,522.37	94,774.24
New Jersey	63,484.90	10,265.33	26,497.04	1,620	12,200	58,634.99	172,702.26
New Mexico	34,110.90	4,627.59	22,928.86		14,000	66,749.75	142,417.10
New York	167,395.62	30,208.86	39,119.53	1,620	8,300	232,168.51	478,812.52
North Carolina	189,816.40	34,512.07	41,843.08	1,620		491,507.88	759,299.43
North Dakota	53,234.86	8,298.05	25,251.93	1,260	24,000	137,085.54	249,130.38
Ohio	172,972.88	31,279.29	39,797.02	1,440		318,606.21	564,095.40
Oklahoma	129,933.95	23,018.86	34,568.90		10,000	321,801.15	519,322.86
Oregon	45,350.36	6,784.77	24,294.16		24,500	85,916.35	186,845.64
Pennsylvania	245,991.96	45,293.81	48,666.97	1,260	2,500	272,474.16	616,186.90
Rhode Island	13,966.52	761.29	20,481.83			24,855.90	60,065.54
South Carolina	114,189.62	19,997.05	32,656.37		1,000	290,090.91	457,933.95
South Dakota	52,808.48	8,216.21	25,200.13		38,600	134,996.35	259,821.17
Tennessee	141,030.19	25,148.55	35,916.80	1,620	8,000	378,202.86	589,918.40
Texas	271,704.69	50,228.84	51,790.40	1,620	10,000	713,232.28	1,098,576.21
Utah	28,403.68	3,532.21	22,235.57	1,080	12,700	54,101.49	122,052.95
Vermont	28,347.46	3,521,42	22,228.74	1,620	5,300	53,273.67	114,291.29
Virginia	134,653.65	23,924.71	35,142.22	1,620	16,250	300,195.26	511,785.84
Washington	61,715.02	9,925.63	26,282.05		10,800	109,808.28	218,530.98
West Virginia	104,287.50	18,096.55	31,453.51	1,620	2,500	152,357.29	310,314.85
Wisconsin	115,521.08	20,252.60	32,818.10	1,620		279,653.25	449,865.03
Wyoming	21,843.48	2,273.11	21,438.68	1,260	21,400	41,558.44	109,773.71
Alaska	13,918.00		5,000.00				18,918.00
Hawaii	26,095.67	3,089.23	21,955.21			67,654.20	118,794.31
Puerto Rico	95,069.00			1,620			96,689.00

[1] Amount authorized in the annual appropriation act for the Department of Agriculture. The amount in column 3 was provided to supplement the Smith-Lever appropriation; that in column 6 to provide additional funds for extension work considered necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture.

[2] All computations in this table made by the Division of Cooperative Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The States and the Territory of Hawaii are not required to raise funds of their own to match those provided by the Federal Government for cooperative agricultural extension work under the Bankhead-Jones Act. However, the allotment of funds under this act to any State or Hawaii for extension work is made only if such State or Territory has complied with the provisions of other acts which do require that the Federal funds for extension work be matched by State or Territorial funds.

FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BELOW COLLEGE GRADE, INCLUDING THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS TO CONDUCT SUCH EDUCATION

The use of Federal funds for the year ending June 30, 1938, was authorized for vocational education in each of the 48 States by provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of February 23, 1917, the George-Deen Act of June 8, 1936, and by appropriations for the year under the terms of two special laws extending the provisions of the former act to the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico. A provision of the Smith-Hughes Act requires the expenditure of State, local, or State and local funds combined in amount at least equal to the total sum expended in the State by the Federal Government. A similar provision of the George-Deen Act requires the expenditure of State, local, or State and local funds combined equal to 50 percent of the amount of Federal funds annually until the close of the year ending June 30, 1942; after that year such requirement will increase 10 percent annually until it will have reached 100 percent.

The Smith-Hughes Act provides for continuing or permanent appropriations. The amount available for annual allotment to the 48 States on the basis of population under this act is $7,000,000 divided and allotted as follows: $3,000,000 for salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural subjects allotted to the States in the proportion which the rural population of each is to the total rural population in the United States, not including outlying possessions, according to the last preceding United States census; $3,000,000 for salaries of teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects allotted to the States in the proportion which the urban population of each is to the total urban population in the United States; and $1,000,000 for cooperation with the States in the training of teachers allotted to the States in the proportion which the population of each is to the total population of the United States. The act also provides that the additional sums of $27,000, $50,000, and $90,000 may be used each year to guarantee a minimum allotment of $10,000 to each State for each of these three purposes, respectively.

Contingent upon annual appropriations, the benefits of the Smith-Hughes Act extend to the Territory of Hawaii by a law of 1924 and to

Puerto Rico by a law of 1931. These laws authorize that in accordance with the terms of the Smith-Hughes Act, $30,000 may be appropriated annually to Hawaii and $105,000 to Puerto Rico.

Beginning with 1930 and extending through 8 years, appropriations for the further development of vocational education were made to supplement the funds which are appropriated annually under the Smith-Hughes Act. These supplementary appropriations were authorized by the George-Reed Act of 1929 and the George-Ellzey Act of 1934 for the 5 years 1930–34 and the 3 years 1935–37, respectively. Similarly, a third law, the George-Deen Act of 1936 now provides for additional funds for the further development of vocational education. It became operative with the year beginning July 1, 1937, but is not limited to a certain number of years, as were its two predecessors.

The George-Deen Act provides that an annual appropriation of $14,200,000 may be made for distribution to the States and Territories, according to certain population figures for five specific education purposes and in addition an appropriation of $283,000 to guarantee certain minimum amounts for all States and Territories. By the terms of the Act, the $14,200,000 shall be apportioned to the States and Territories as follows: $4,000,000 for instruction in agricultural subjects, in the proportion that the farm population of each State or Territory is to the total farm population of the Nation; $4,000,000 for instruction in home economic subjects, in the proportion that the rural population of each is to the total rural population; $4,000,000 for instruction in trade and industrial subjects, in the proportion that the nonfarm population of each is to the total nonfarm population; and $1,200,000 for instruction and teacher training in distributive subjects and $1,000,000 for teacher training in agriculture, home economics, and trade and industrial subjects, in the proportion that the total population of each State and Territory is to the total population of the Nation. The additional amount of $283,000 is provided to guarantee that no State or Territory owing to limited population will receive less than $20,000 for instruction in each of the three subjects, agriculture, home economics, and trade and industry, and that none will receive less than $10,000 for instruction and teacher training in distributive occupation subjects or for teacher training in agriculture, home economics, and trade and industrial subjects.

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TABLE 4.—*Funds allotted to the States and Territories for vocational education of the types indicated below college grade for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, by acts authorizing the allotments*

State or Territory	Amounts allotted under terms of Smith-Hughes Act of 1917 [1]				Amounts allotted under terms of George-Deen Act of 1936 [1]						Grand total
	Agriculture	Trade, home economics, and industry	Teacher training	Total	Agriculture	Trade and industry	Home economics	Distributive occupations	Teacher training	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	$3,058,853.83	$3,119,265.27	$1,114,858.52	$7,292,977.62	$4,067,200.00	$4,058,975.00	$4,048,825.00	$1,254,000.00	$1,054,000.00	$14,483,000.00	$21,775,977.62
Alabama	106,018.23	32,611.15	21,639.44	160,268.82	165,947.24	55,072.91	135,856.98	24,429.46	19,837.46	401,144.05	561,412.87
Arizona	15,926.19	10,000.00	10,000.00	35,926.19	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,408.60	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,408.60	116,334.79
Arkansas	82,028.87	16,776.23	15,164.85	113,969.95	138,607.14	30,995.77	105,115.82	17,120.09	13,902.02	305,740.84	419,710.79
California	84,540.06	182,301.17	46,425.18	313,266.41	76,828.34	213,243.37	108,333.79	52,410.87	42,559.21	493,375.58	806,641.99
Colorado	28,757.35	22,779.21	10,000.00	61,536.56	35,018.40	31,752.56	36,851.08	10,000.00	10,000.00	123,622.04	185,158.60
Connecticut	26,484.45	49,589.77	13,140.30	89,214.52	20,000.00	64,104.14	33,938.47	14,834.50	12,046.06	144,923.17	234,137.69
Delaware	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	110,000.00
Florida	39,488.86	33,290.52	12,006.16	84,785.54	34,542.21	50,149.93	50,602.96	13,554.13	11,006.36	159,855.59	244,641.13
Georgia	112,207.67	39,236.98	23,784.03	175,228.68	175,634.20	62,833.09	143,788.43	26,850.55	21,803.46	430,909.73	606,138.41
Idaho	17,587.72	10,000.00	10,000.00	37,587.72	23,322.53	20,000.00	22,537.76	10,000.00	10,000.00	85,860.29	123,448.01
Illinois	111,199.48	246,935.68	62,398.95	420,534.11	123,722.64	279,646.92	142,496.48	70,444.17	57,202.79	673,513.00	1,094,047.11
Indiana	80,412.77	78,689.02	26,482.55	185,584.34	100,662.97	102,283.38	103,044.87	29,897.00	24,277.26	360,165.48	545,749.82
Iowa	83,146.09	42,908.77	20,205.87	146,260.73	121,080.05	62,961.33	106,547.48	22,811.05	18,523.26	331,923.17	478,183.90
Kansas	64,167.24	31,978.49	15,381.69	111,527.42	87,561.92	49,499.38	82,227.05	17,364.88	14,100.81	250,754.04	362,281.46
Kentucky	101,201.53	35,010.22	21,380.55	157,592.30	145,672.06	60,643.33	129,684.62	24,137.19	19,600.13	379,737.33	537,329.63
Louisiana	70,683.15	36,522.14	17,185.58	124,390.87	102,842.00	53,597.61	90,576.86	19,401.35	15,754.48	282,172.30	406,563.17
Maine	26,528.15	14,087.15	10,000.00	50,615.30	21,171.85	26,416.52	33,994.47	10,000.00	10,000.00	101,582.84	152,198.14
Maryland	36,602.80	42,714.98	13,341.65	92,659.43	29,400.76	58,788.05	46,904.63	15,061.81	12,230.65	162,385.90	255,045.33
Massachusetts	23,310.27	167,878.22	34,750.82	225,939.31	20,000.00	174,008.92	29,870.92	39,231.31	31,857.00	294,968.15	520,907.46
Michigan	85,855.27	144,684.11	39,597.65	270,137.03	96,872.60	171,207.64	110,019.17	44,703.06	36,300.23	459,102.70	729,239.73
Minnesota	72,816.70	55,103.85	20,966.48	148,887.03	110,858.20	70,365.18	93,310.90	23,669.73	19,220.53	317,424.54	466,311.57
Mississippi	93,141.81	14,847.09	16,435.12	124,424.02	168,741.26	27,283.12	119,356.49	18,554.13	15,066.51	349,001.51	473,425.53
Missouri	98,675.62	81,459.38	29,678.81	209,813.81	137,990.54	106,052.83	126,447.79	33,505.35	27,207.35	431,203.86	641,017.67
Montana	19,875.61	10,000.00	10,000.00	39,875.61	25,331.93	20,000.00	25,469.58	10,000.00	10,000.00	90,801.51	130,677.12
Nebraska	49,713.06	21,299.32	11,268.16	82,280.54	72,518.94	33,409.76	63,704.76	12,720.99	10,329.82	192,684.27	274,964.81
Nevada	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	110,000.00
New Hampshire	10,714.23	11,965.26	10,000.00	32,679.49	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	112,679.49
New Jersey	39,135.29	146,312.71	33,047.63	218,495.63	20,000.00	164,895.07	50,149.88	37,308.52	30,295.64	302,649.11	521,144.74

New Mexico	17,642.12	10,000.00	10,000.00	37,642.12	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	82,607.48	120,249.60
New York	115,167.53	461,031.10	102,937.72	679,136.35	89,138.46	500,480.36	147,581.33	116,209.68	94,365.76	947,775.59	1,626,911.94
North Carolina	131,572.98	35,484.35	25,924.63	192,981.96	198,094.85	66,222.13	168,604.08	29,267.15	23,765.00	485,954.01	678,935.97
North Dakota	31,635.26	10,000.00	10,000.00	51,635.26	49,191.21	20,000.00	40,538.98	10,000.00	10,000.00	129,730.19	181,365.45
Ohio	119,248.45	197,495.50	54,352.74	371,096.69	125,453.59	237,563.83	152,810.82	61,360.55	49,826.61	627,015.40	998,112.09
Oklahoma	87,756.55	36,002.87	19,593.39	143,352.81	126,795.87	57,856.10	112,455.55	22,119.60	17,961.78	337,188.90	480,541.71
Oregon	25,866.11	21,458.77	10,000.00	57,324.88	27,693.47	30,789.18	33,146.11	10,000.00	10,000.00	111,628.76	168,953.64
Pennsylvania	172,677.04	286,273.09	78,759.45	537,709.58	106,072.11	370,028.00	221,276.85	88,914.06	72,200.90	858,491.92	1,396,201.50
Rhode Island	10,000.00	27,842.03	10,000.00	47,842.03	20,000.00	28,296.97	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	88,296.97	136,139.00
South Carolina	76,236.31	16,259.29	14,218.59	106,714.19	113,473.43	34,676.21	97,692.95	16,051.82	13,034.56	274,928.97	381,643.16
South Dakota	31,323.28	10,000.00	10,000.00	51,323.28	48,313.48	20,000.00	40,139.19	10,000.00	10,000.00	128,452.67	179,775.95
Tennessee	95,875.76	39,282.82	21,396.64	156,555.22	150,491.95	59,084.68	122,859.89	24,155.35	19,614.87	376,206.74	532,761.96
Texas	191,491.24	104,691.96	47,631.06	343,814.26	291,248.04	146,433.22	245,386.28	53,772.22	43,664.66	780,504.42	1,124,318.68
Utah	13,466.11	11,666.65	10,000.00	35,132.76	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	115,132.76
Vermont	13,424.97	10,000.00	10,000.00	33,424.97	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	113,424.97
Virginia	91,209.99	34,419.18	19,804.46	145,433.63	117,718.58	62,036.16	116,880.97	22,357.89	18,155.27	337,148.87	482,582.50
Washington	37,840.26	38,757.07	12,784.52	89,381.85	37,731.20	53,077.76	48,490.36	14,432.86	11,719.91	165,452.09	254,833.94
West Virginia	68,990.85	21,535.80	14,140.41	104,667.06	55,607.33	53,981.55	88,408.27	15,963.56	12,962.89	226,923.60	331,590.66
Wisconsin	77,210.55	68,083.37	24,033.44	169,327.36	109,088.25	86,784.01	98,941.39	27,132.12	22,032.10	343,977.87	513,305.23
Wyoming	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	110,000.00
Alaska					20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00
Hawaii [2]	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	20,020.99	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,020.99	110,020.99
Puerto Rico [2]	30,000.00	60,000.00	15,000.00	105,000.00	126,739.41	21,941.06	79,764.66	14,253.00	11,573.86	254,271.99	359,271.99
Dist. of Columbia					20,000.00	20,512.97	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,512.97	80,512.97

[1] Computations made by Vocational Education Division, Office of Education.
[2] Amounts by special authorizations in columns 2, 3, 4, and 5.

FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Federal funds for the purpose of cooperating with the several States in the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry were provided for the first time under provisions of a law enacted June 2, 1920. That law provided for appropriations for 4 years. Similar laws enacted in 1924, 1930, 1932, and 1935 have provided continuously for annual appropriations for the purpose since the expiration of the first law. A constant requirement has been that each State spend funds of its own for this purpose equal in amount to those expended in the State by the Federal Government.

Under the law now effective (Sec. 531 (a) of the Social Security Act of August 14, 1935) $1,938,000 may be appropriated by Congress each year for allotment to the 48 States and the Territory of Hawaii for vocational rehabilitation. Of this amount Hawaii receives $5,000, and the remainder is apportioned to the several States in the same proportion that the total population of each is to the total population of the 48 States with the provision that no State shall receive less than $10,000. Special acts provide funds for the District of Columbia, for Hawaii, and for Puerto Rico. The amounts allotted to each of the 48 States and to Hawaii under the act of August 14, 1935, and amounts appropriated for the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, under special acts are indicated in table 5.

TABLE 5.—*Allotment of Federal funds provided for the 48 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for vocational rehabilitation, for the year ended June 30, 1938*

State or Territory	Amount under Act of 1935 [1]	State or Territory	Amount under Act of 1935 [1]
Alabama	$40,912.77	North Dakota	$10,526.32
Arizona	10,000.00	Ohio	102,762.39
Arkansas	28,671.54	Oklahoma	37,044.38
California	87,774.11	Oregon	14,746.17
Colorado	16,014.02	Pennsylvania	148,907.13
Connecticut	24,843.80	Rhode Island	10,629.16
Delaware	10,000.00	South Carolina	26,882.47
Florida	22,699.53	South Dakota	10,711.91
Georgia	44,967.45	Tennessee	40,453.71
Idaho	10,000.00	Texas	90,054.00
Illinois	117,975.03	Utah	10,000.00
Indiana	50,069.43	Vermont	10,000.00
Iowa	38,202.37	Virginia	37,443.44
Kansas	29,081.51	Washington	24,171.15
Kentucky	40,423.30	West Virginia	26,734.67
Louisiana	32,492.04	Wisconsin	45,439.00
Maine	12,328.69	Wyoming	10,000.00
Maryland	25,224.49		
Massachusetts	65,701.88	Hawaii (Territory)	5,000.00
Michigan	74,865.59		
Minnesota	39,640.43	Total	1,938,000.00
Mississippi	31,073.18		
Missouri	56,112.45	2 Territories and District of Columbia	Amount under special acts
Montana	10,000.00		
Nebraska	21,304.23		
Nevada	10,000.00		
New Hampshire	10,000.00	Hawaii	5,000.00
New Jersey	62,481.73	Puerto Rico	15,000.00
New Mexico	10,000.00	District of Columbia	25,000.00
New York	194,619.94	Total under special acts	45,000.00
North Carolina	49,014.59	Grand total	1,983,000.00

[1] Computed by the Vocational Education Division, Office of Education.

EMERGENCY FUNDS ALLOTTED TO EDUCATION

Funds were used throughout the country for three different educational purposes by emergency agencies of the Federal Government during the year ended June 30, 1938. The National Youth Administration of the Works Progress Administration allotted funds for the employment of needy secondary school and college students; the Education Division of the Works Progress Administration made expenditures for the employment of needy persons to carry on its program; and the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works allotted funds for school building projects. As previously explained, emergency funds were used for other education projects in some or all States during the year. However, the three agencies named were the only ones which made use of such funds in all or practically all States. The extent and nature of financial assistance for education by these three agencies are shown in this section.

FUNDS FOR NEEDY PERSONS IN HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

The National Youth Administration, organized within the framework of the Works Progress Administration to extend financial assistance to needy young persons, gave employment during the year to high-school and college students on the campuses of their respective schools in order that they could remain in school. Funds totaling $19,091,039 were allotted for this purpose in the autumn of 1937 for the year to the 48 States, 3 Territories, and the District of Columbia. Of this total, the sum of $8,549,018 was for high-school students and $10,542,021 for college and university students. (See table 7.) The funds were administered and the work of the students directed by officials of the respective schools. Definite and uniform rates of pay were fixed.

TABLE 6.—*Fund allocations for National Youth Administration—student-aid program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938*[1]

State or Territory	Total	Aid for students in—	
		High schools	Colleges and universities
1	2	3	4
Total	$19,091,039	$8,549,018	$10,542,021
Alabama	275,115	112,500	162,615
Arizona	84,495	39,000	45,495
Arkansas	209,640	120,000	89,640
California	1,075,230	300,000	775,230
Colorado	275,130	135,000	140,130
Connecticut	154,580	71,250	83,330
Delaware	17,085	7,500	9,585
District of Columbia	140,400	16,500	123,900
Florida	226,920	120,000	106,920
Georgia	402,000	183,750	218,250

TABLE 6.—*Fund allocations for National Youth Administration—student-aid program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938*—Continued

State or Territory	Total	Aid for students in—	
		High Schools	Colleges and universities
1	2	3	4
Idaho	$112,935	$52,050	$60,885
Illinois	1,050,300	465,000	585,300
Indiana	473,445	195,000	278,445
Iowa	372,015	126,000	246,015
Kansas	449,332	210,000	239,332
Kentucky	416,655	247,500	169,155
Louisiana	291,285	90,000	201,285
Maine	83,700	33,750	49,950
Maryland	179,617	67,500	112,117
Massachusetts	553,950	262,500	291,450
Michigan	678,390	285,000	393,390
Minnesota	493,020	216,000	277,020
Mississippi	211,230	93,750	117,480
Missouri	539,130	252,000	287,130
Montana	149,125	85,000	64,125
Nebraska	253,935	94,500	159,435
Nevada	17,820	5,400	12,420
New Hampshire	80,250	26,250	54,000
New Jersey	398,707	243,750	154,957
New Mexico	82,185	48,750	33,435
New York City	1,060,320	375,000	685,320
New York (excluding New York City)	729,962	352,500	377,462
North Carolina	409,935	138,750	271,185
North Dakota	211,405	130,000	81,405
Ohio	1,024,545	480,000	544,545
Oklahoma	590,535	342,000	248,535
Oregon	158,040	42,750	115,290
Pennsylvania	1,520,715	862,500	658,215
Rhode Island	84,375	33,750	50,625
South Carolina	266,220	131,250	134,970
South Dakota	246,685	175,000	71,685
Tennessee	376,410	178,500	197,910
Texas	895,170	345,000	550,170
Utah	159,795	56,250	103,545
Vermont	51,600	16,500	35,100
Virginia	335,205	131,250	203,955
Washington	320,405	106,500	213,905
West Virginia	302,325	195,000	107,325
Wisconsin	474,963	195,000	279,963
Wyoming	34,920	14,400	20,520
Alaska	6,890	5,000	1,890
Hawaii	38,520	23,130	15,390
Puerto Rico	44,478	13,788	30,690

[1] Prepared by National Youth Administration, Division of Reports and Records.

FUNDS FOR THE EDUCATION PROGRAM OF THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

The following excerpts from a recent report [6] of the Director of the Education Program of the Works Progress Administration describe the objectives of that agency and state some interesting facts regarding the extent of the work:

> During 4½ years of operation, the education program of the Works Progress Administration and its predecessor, the Federal Emergency Relief Adminis-

[6] Alderman. L. R. Report of the Education Program of the Works Progress Administration. March 31, 1938. (Typewritten manuscript.)

tration, has been directed toward five purposes: (1) To provide work in the field of their experience and training for the unemployed teachers of the Nation; (2) to assist these teachers to find their way back into permanent non-relief employment; (3) to use the services of these teachers to bring educational opportunities to men and women who stand in greatest need of them, either because they have been denied these opportunities in the past, or because new needs for education have grown out of conditions of unemployment and economic change; (4) to give to small children in the low-income families a better chance for a fair start in life; and (5) wherever possible, to cooperate with other agencies of government in the task of national economic and social recovery.

In March 1938, a total of 1,586,211 persons were enrolled as students in all phases of the WPA education program, 1,542,021 in adult education classes, and 44,190 young children in nursery schools. In addition, 903,912 persons were reported as attending meetings other than regular classes, such as forums, lectures, and special programs of all kinds.

Some or all of the following types of educational activities were conducted by the Works Progress Administration in each State, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii during the year 1937–38:

- Literacy classes
- Workers' education
- Public affairs education
- Parent education
- Homemaking
- Vocational education
- Education in avocational and leisure-time activities
- College level instruction
- Correspondence instruction
- Other general adult education
- Nursery schools

TABLE 7.—*Expenditures (estimated) for Education Projects of the Works Progress Administration during the year ended June 30, 1938* [1]

State or Territory	Amount	State or Territory	Amount
Total	$34,529,036	Nevada	$30,929
		New Hampshire	80,096
Alabama	432,262	New Jersey	991,151
Arizona	195,495	New Mexico	136,802
Arkansas	172,150	New York	9,565,531
California	3,431,866		
Colorado	527,508	North Carolina	363,507
		North Dakota	153,893
Connecticut	412,482	Ohio	1,404,280
Delaware	38,641	Oklahoma	279,953
Florida	524,355	Oregon	261,829
Georgia	417,457		
Idaho	150,862	Pennsylvania	4,052,099
		Rhode Island	158,739
Illinois	1,333,521	South Carolina	313,845
Indiana	511,854	South Dakota	295,344
Iowa	173,544	Tennessee	270,566
Kansas	454,807		
Kentucky	528,909	Texas	769,543
		Utah	254,254
Louisiana	360,124	Vermont	96,342
Maine	78,449	Virginia	457,105
Maryland	126,757	Washington	575,147
Massachusetts	632,850		
Michigan	516,613	West Virginia	323,414
		Wisconsin	404,628
Minnesota	502,779	Wyoming	70,390
Mississippi	430,936		
Missouri	603,970	District of Columbia	137,326
Montana	170,898		
Nebraska	352,465	Hawaii	769

[1] Compiled by the Works Progress Administration, Division of Statistics and Economic Research.

A total of $34,529,036, as estimated by the Division of Statistics and Economic Research of the Works Progress Administration, was expended for these activities during the year. The amounts expended in each State, in the District of Columbia, and in Hawaii are indicated in table 8.

FUNDS FOR SCHOOL BUILDINGS

This section shows the extent of financial assistance from the Federal Government during the year for school and public library building purposes under local or State control in the various States and Territories and the amount expended by the Federal Government on its school building projects, such as school buildings for Indians, in nine States. The data were compiled especially for this report by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works to show amounts loaned and amounts granted for non-Federal projects by States and Territories and allotments for Federal projects. Loans and grants for non-Federal projects are tabulated according to the amounts allotted for secondary schools, for colleges and universities, for other educational institutions, and for public libraries. The data under the heading "Secondary schools" are for elementary and secondary schools and those under "Other educational institutions" are for such buildings as dormitories. The allotments for the Federal projects are all tabulated under the one heading "Secondary schools, colleges, and universities."

Grants for non-Federal school and library building projects totaled $120,169,087. These grants were made as follows: $90,174,241 for elementary and secondary schools in 47 States and 3 Territories; $22,810,420 for colleges and universities in 34 States and 1 Territory; $2,078,860 for dormitories and other education buildings in 10 States; and $5,105,566 for public libraries in 20 States. Loans for school and library building purposes amounted to $7,921,550. Of this amount public schools in 19 States and 1 Territory received $4,086,550; colleges and universities in 9 States, $3,726,000; and libraries in 4 States, $109,000. The estimated cost of Federal school buildings was $1,966,600. For a distribution of these data by States and Territories see table 8.

TABLE 8.—*Funds loaned and granted during the fiscal year 1938 for school and library building construction, distributed by States and Territories* [1]

State or Territory [2]	Non-Federal projects									Federal project grants for secondary schools, colleges, and universities
	Allotments for school buildings							Allotments for public library buildings		
	Of elementary and secondary grade		Of college and university grade		Such as school dormitories [3]	Total				
	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants		Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	$4,086,550	$90,174,241	$3,726,000	$22,810,420	$2,078,860	$7,812,550	$115,063,521	$109,000	$5,105,566	$1,966,600
Alabama	63,500	557,549	274,000	506,032		337,500	1,063,581			
Arizona	69,000	550,441				69,000	550,441	6,000	4,909	[4] 662,700
Arkansas	112,000	151,137	179,000	146,454		291,000	297,591	17,000	13,909	
California	69,000	6,055,324				69,000	6,055,324		147,258	
Colorado		682,062		825,772	42,545		1,550,379		32,737	
Connecticut		973,395		806,630	250,875		2,030,900		47,331	
Florida	741,000	2,529,391	1,121,000	919,031		1,862,000	3,448,422			
Georgia	5,500	705,308		1,194,819		5,500	1,900,127			
Idaho	6,000	656,150		410,727		6,000	1,066,877			
Illinois		2,665,311		450,000				3,115,311	127,400	
Indiana		2,237,974		561,054			2,799,028			
Iowa		1,832,985					1,832,985		114,750	
Kansas		2,424,513		441,810	5,400		2,871,723		11,149	
Kentucky	138,000	981,757		67,500		138,000	1,049,257			
Louisiana	29,000	1,845,478		341,031		29,000	2,186,509		47,248	
Maine		147,847					147,847			
Maryland		750,636		1,126,665	162,000		2,039,301			
Massachusetts		2,355,879		23,850			2,379,729			
Michigan		1,400,315		547,830			1,948,145			
Minnesota		3,744,824		147,465			3,892,289			
Mississippi	524,550	792,868	616,000	509,735		1,140,550	1,302,603			[4] 41,300
Missouri		2,112,315		331,217	232,217		2,675,749		34,496	
Montana		629,794	138,000	225,409		138,000	855,203			[4] 144,500
Nebraska	15,000	621,285				15,000	621,285			
Nevada		94,500					94,500			

[1] Data compiled as of July 26, 1938, by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.
[2] No allotments during the year to schools in Delaware and the District of Columbia.
[3] No loans made for these buildings.
[4] Figures represent cost of multiple-type projects, including education building construction, for which separate data were not compiled.

TABLE 8.—*Funds loaned and granted during the fiscal year 1938 for school and library building construction, distributed by States and Territories*—Continued

State or Territory	Non-Federal projects									Federal project grants for secondary schools, colleges, and universities
	Allotments for school buildings							Allotments for public library buildings		
	Of elementary and secondary grade		Of college and university grade		Such as school dormitories	Total				
	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants		Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
New Hampshire		$453,787					$453,787		$86,971	
New Jersey	$893,000	4,154,918			$227,655	$893,000	4,382,573	$64,000	52,363	
New Mexico		288,540					288,540			$25,000
New York	116,000	15,837,998		$2,886,300		116,000	18,724,298	22,000	2,348,100	
North Carolina	36,000	628,335		1,008,848		36,000	1,637,183			25,000
North Dakota		114,816		40,909			155,725			
Ohio	201,000	5,582,422	$74,000	65,045		275,000	5,647,467		1,350,000	[1] 428,200
Oklahoma		1,131,331		337,500			1,468,831			
Oregon		393,655	204,000	166,909		204,000	560,564		450,000	
Pennsylvania		6,102,920		4,416,000	978,000		11,496,920			
Rhode Island		837,360			105,918		943,278			
South Carolina	160,000	661,292	165,000	998,030		325,000	1,659,322		6,545	
South Dakota	51,000	221,440				51,000	221,440			[1] 551,300
Tennessee	323,000	2,060,835		233,182		323,000	2,294,017			
Texas	195,500	2,941,007	955,000	1,575,595		1,150,500	4,516,602		180,000	
Utah		1,082,125		188,803			1,270,928		13,275	
Vermont		650,247					650,247			
Virginia		2,479,916		551,335	58,500		3,089,751			
Washington		2,227,653		70,965			2,298,618		25,605	25,000
West Virginia		1,336,457					1,336,457			
Wisconsin		2,684,309		382,500	15,750		3,082,559		11,520	63,600
Wyoming		221,837		74,250			296,087			
Alaska		198,053					198,053			
Hawaii		27,632		231,218			258,850			
Puerto Rico	338,500	356,318				338,500	356,318			

FUNDS ALLOTTED BY LAW TO CERTAIN STATES SOME OR ALL OF WHICH MAY BE USED FOR EDUCATION

Percentage grants from certain annual receipts of the Federal Government are made to those States within whose boundaries such moneys are derived. It is evident that these grants are different in two respects from those described on the foregoing pages. They are made from special rather than the general revenues of the Federal Government and they are applicable to certain States only. In most cases they are small in amount, but a few States receive a significant part of the funds needed by their schools from such sources.

Funds from income of national forests.—A law enacted in 1907 provided for the payment of 10 percent of all moneys derived chiefly from timber and grazing rights, received annually from each forest reserve to the State or Territory in which said reserve is situated, to be expended as the State or Territorial legislature may prescribe, for the benefit of the public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which the forest reserve is situated. That law was amended May 23, 1908, so as to increase the grants to 25 percent and the law, as amended, has continued in effect to the present time. Thirty-nine States and the Territories of Alaska and Puerto Rico received such funds during the fiscal year 1937. Data for the year 1938 were not available at the time of going to press.

TABLE 9.—*Funds paid to 39 States and 2 Territories for roads and schools from receipts during 1937 of National Forest Reserves within their respective boundaries* [1]

State or Territory	Amount	State or Territory	Amount
Alabama	$192.81	New Hampshire	$10,384.66
Alaska	15,073.49	New Mexico	38,104.55
Arizona	70,055.25	North Carolina	9,938.83
Arkansas	66,727.69	North Dakota	1.25
California	178,852.07	Ohio	63.87
Colorado	129,620.98	Oklahoma	3,478.35
Florida	24,776.04	Oregon	159,457.70
Georgia	1,859.58	Pennsylvania	4,059.69
Idaho	113,759.59	Puerto Rico	140.51
Illinois	332.10	South Carolina	7,806.13
Indiana	55.71	South Dakota	24,515.52
Kentucky	345.90	Tennessee	6,584.19
Louisiana	1,842.01	Texas	7,094.64
Maine	643.72	Utah	36,645.67
Michigan	7,752.11	Vermont	2,482.31
Minnesota	10,149.51	Virginia	6,614.37
Mississippi	3,586.27	Washington	129,194.75
Missouri	1,028.26	West Virginia	1,159.53
Montana	55,642.62	Wisconsin	1,886.83
Nebraska	2,680.11	Wyoming	59,236.95
Nevada	20,720.88	Total	1,214,547.00

[1] Data supplied by Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

It should be noted in this connection that the Enabling Act of June 20, 1910, for Arizona and New Mexico provides that the title to lands granted to these States, respectively, for their common schools (when such lands are situated within national forests now existing or

proclaimed in these States) shall not be vested in the States until said lands are restored to the public domain. Therefore, any income from such school lands goes to the Federal Government rather than to these States, but the Act provides for the transfer of funds in lieu thereof to them as follows: A sum bearing the same relation to the total yearly income of all national forests within each State as the area of school lands within such forests bears to the total area of the forests is paid to the State for its common schools. Accordingly, for the year 1937, Arizona was paid $27,496.39 and New Mexico $498.96.

Funds paid to States from receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, which may be used for education purposes.—Under a law enacted in 1920, an amount equal to 37½ percent of the receipts from bonuses, royalties, and rentals from mineral lands in the public domain is paid to the State within whose boundaries the leased lands or deposits are located. This provision, of course, affects only those States in which such lands are located. The law specifies that the funds may be used for the construction and maintenance of public roads or for the support of public schools or other public educational institutions as the legislatures of the respective States may direct. Payments were made to 15 States during the year ended June 30, 1937. Data for 1938 were not available at the time this study was made. The names of these States and the amount each received follow:

TABLE 10.—*Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, for the Year ended June 30, 1937* [1] [2]

State	Amount	State	Amount
Alabama	$2,844.90	Nevada	$60.00
Arizona	.24	New Mexico	201,907.88
California	1,077,893.07	North Dakota	6,721.83
Colorado	46,418.06	South Dakota	97.17
Idaho	812.72	Utah	37,768.94
Kansas	15.00	Wyoming	515,693.00
Louisiana	23,952.25		
Montana	30,433.89	Total	1,944,618.95

[1] Data supplied by the General Land Office, United States Department of the Interior.
[2] Under a special and similar act Oklahoma received $7,441.52 in 1937.

Other minor payments of Federal funds to the States which may be used for education purposes.—There are provisions other than those described in the two foregoing sections for the payment of Federal funds to the States, or to certain States, for education or which may be used for such purpose. However, the amounts paid and the number of States receiving such payments usually are small. The three following examples are illustrative of these provisions: For many years payments for the benefit of public roads or schools have been made to the States in which public lands are sold during the year in the form of small percentage grants from the sale of such lands. Since public land sales are now limited to a small number of States and have diminished to a small volume, the total of these grants now seldom

exceeds $3,000 a year. Four States, California, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, have received grants of $25,000 each during recent years to assist them with the support of their State Marine Schools. Under a law enacted in 1919, two counties in the State of Oregon are paid each year for schools, roads, or port districts in which certain lands, turned back to the United States Government from previous owners, are located, 25 percent of the receipts from the sale of, or timber on, such lands.

It should be made clear to the reader that the Federal Government provides funds for education purposes which are not included in this report. As explained in the introduction the Federal Government conducts schools and carries on educational activities that cannot readily be classified by States. The following examples are illustrative: Schools are maintained by the Federal Government for Indian children, but such schools serve children of certain localities or reservations rather than those of particular States; the work of such agencies of the Federal Government as the Office of Education is Nationwide in scope and the education programs of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Tennessee Valley Authority are activities of the Federal Government which serve on regional rather than State bases.

SUMMARY

Exclusive of loans for school buildings, and loans and grants for public library buildings, funds for education purposes amounting to approximately $220,000,000 were made available by the Federal Government for distribution to the States and Territories, or to individual schools within them, during the year ended June 30, 1938. In addition, somewhat more than $3,000,000 from special revenues, such as National Forest receipts, were paid for the benefit of schools and/or roads to those States within whose boundaries such revenues were derived. Loans for school buildings amounting to nearly $8,000,000 made during the year are to be repaid by the respective school corporations and are, therefore, not included in the foregoing approximation.

Of the funds which were provided for education in the respective States and Territories in 1938 approximately 23 percent, or $52,122,100 came from regular appropriations and the remainder from appropriations for emergency purposes. The nonemergency funds were provided for five specific education purposes: The further endowment and support of land-grant institutions, agricultural experiment station work, cooperative agricultural extension service, vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation. Emergency funds were provided for three purposes: The assistance of needy students in high schools and colleges, the education program of the Works Progress Administration, and for school building construction projects.

TABLE 11.—*Summary: Funds* [1] *provided by the Federal Government for education during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, distributed by purposes to the several States and Territories, or to schools or individuals within them*

State or Territory	Regular funds provided for—						Emergency funds provided for—				Grand tota
	More complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges	Agricultural experiment stations	Cooperative agricultural extension service	Vocational education below college grade	Vocational rehabilitation	Total	College and high-school student aid (NYA)	Education program (WPA)	School building (PWA)	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	$4, 530, 000. 00	$6, 292, 500. 00	$17, 540, 622. 67	$21, 775, 977. 62	$1, 983, 000. 00	$52,122,100.29	$19, 091, 039	$34, 529, 036	$115, 063, 521	$168, 683, 596	$220, 805, 696. 29
Alabama	91, 574. 46	152, 021. 34	636, 910. 91	561, 412. 87	40, 912. 77	1, 482, 832. 35	275, 115	432, 262	1, 063, 581	1, 770, 958	3, 253, 790. 35
Arizona	73, 551. 16	99, 316. 92	116, 961. 84	116, 334. 79	10, 000. 00	416, 164. 71	84, 495	195, 495	550, 441	830, 431	1, 246, 595. 71
Arkansas	85, 119. 32	137, 987. 40	537, 155. 08	419, 710. 79	28, 671. 54	1, 208, 644. 13	209, 640	172, 150	297, 591	679, 381	1, 888, 025. 13
California	116, 285. 76	139, 456. 47	391, 235. 94	806, 641. 99	87, 774. 11	1, 541, 394. 27	1, 075, 230	3, 431, 866	6, 055, 324	10, 562, 420	12, 103, 814. 27
Colorado	78, 444. 64	106, 823. 22	212, 170. 25	185, 158. 60	16, 014. 02	598, 610. 73	275, 130	527, 508	1, 550, 379	2, 353, 017	2, 951, 627. 73
Connecticut	83, 100. 84	105, 493. 56	130, 830. 97	234, 137. 69	24, 843. 80	578, 406. 86	154, 580	412, 482	2, 030, 900	2, 597, 962	3, 176, 368. 86
Delaware	71, 943. 48	93, 757. 65	75, 242. 42	110, 000. 00	10, 000. 00	360, 943. 55	17, 085	38, 641		55, 726	416, 669. 55
Florida	81, 970. 10	113, 101. 23	219, 399. 72	244, 641. 13	22, 699. 53	681, 811. 71	226, 920	524, 355	3, 448, 422	4, 199, 697	4, 881, 508. 71
Georgia	93, 712. 62	155, 642. 19	685, 077. 88	606, 138. 41	44, 967. 45	1, 585, 538. 55	402, 000	417, 457	1, 900, 127	2, 719, 584	4, 305, 122. 55
Idaho	73, 628. 28	100, 288. 92	155, 802. 28	123, 448. 01	10, 000. 00	463, 167. 49	112, 935	150, 862	1, 066, 877	1, 330, 674	1, 793, 841. 49
Illinois	132, 211. 56	155, 052. 39	559, 207. 65	1, 094, 047. 11	117, 975. 03	2, 058, 493. 74	1, 050, 300	1, 333, 521	3, 115, 311	5, 499, 132	7, 557, 625. 74
Indiana	96, 403. 02	137, 041. 95	446, 559. 00	545, 749. 82	50, 069. 43	1, 275, 823. 22	473, 445	511, 854	2, 799, 028	3, 784, 327	5, 060, 150. 22
Iowa	90, 145. 20	138, 640. 98	497, 062. 24	478, 183. 90	38, 202. 37	1, 242, 234. 69	372, 015	173, 544	1, 832, 985	2, 378, 544	3, 620, 778. 69
Kansas	85, 335. 50	127, 538. 22	390, 365. 23	362, 281. 46	29, 081. 51	994, 601. 92	449, 332	454, 807	2, 871, 723	3, 775, 862	4, 770, 463. 92
Kentucky	91, 316. 34	149, 203. 53	578, 385. 75	537, 329. 63	40, 423. 30	1, 396, 658. 55	416, 655	528, 909	1, 049, 257	1, 994, 821	3, 391, 479. 55
Louisiana	87, 133. 98	131. 350. 08	432, 281. 06	406, 563. 17	32, 492. 04	1, 089, 820. 33	291, 285	360, 124	2, 186, 509	2, 837, 918	3, 927, 738. 33
Maine	76, 501. 28	105, 519. 12	156, 011. 15	152, 198. 14	12, 328. 69	502, 558. 38	83, 700	78, 449	147, 847	309, 996	812. 554. 38
Maryland	83, 301. 58	111, 412. 86	196, 901. 56	255, 045. 33	25, 224. 49	671, 885. 82	179, 617	126, 757	2, 039, 301	2, 345, 675	3, 017, 560. 82
Massachusetts	104, 646. 46	103, 636. 65	138, 785. 77	520, 907. 46	65, 701. 88	933, 678. 22	553, 950	632, 850	2, 379, 729	3, 566, 529	4, 500, 207. 22
Michigan	109, 478. 74	140, 225. 88	436, 306. 33	729, 239. 73	74, 865. 59	1, 490, 116. 27	678, 390	516, 613	1, 948, 145	3, 143, 148	4, 633, 264. 27
Minnesota	90, 903. 52	132, 598. 23	448, 191. 00	466, 311. 57	39, 640. 43	1, 177, 644. 75	493, 020	502, 779	3, 892, 289	4, 888, 088	6, 065, 732. 75
Mississippi	86, 385. 76	144, 488. 55	620, 448. 27	473, 425. 53	31, 073. 18	1, 355, 821. 29	211, 230	430, 936	1, 302, 603	1, 944, 769	3, 300, 590. 29
Missouri	99, 589. 68	147, 725. 85	565, 568. 10	641, 017. 67	56, 112. 45	1, 510, 013. 75	539, 130	603, 970	2, 675, 749	3, 818, 849	5, 328, 862. 75
Montana	74, 383. 02	101, 627. 37	174, 471. 83	130, 677. 12	10, 000. 00	491, 159. 34	149, 125	170, 898	855, 203	1, 175, 226	1, 666, 385. 34
Nebraska	81, 234. 32	119, 082. 45	345, 264. 71	274, 964. 81	21, 304. 23	841, 850. 52	253, 935	352, 465	621, 285	1, 227, 685	2, 069, 535. 52

Nevada	70,742.38	91,845.48	73,107.77	110,000.00	10,000.00	355,695.63	17,820	30,929	94,500	143,249	498,944.63
New Hampshire	73,793.46	96,267.90	94,774.24	112,679.49	10,000.00	387,515.09	80,250	80,096	453,787	614,133	1,001,648.09
New Jersey	102,948.38	112,894.38	172,702.26	521,144.74	62,481.73	972,171.49	398,707	991,151	4,382,573	5,772,431	6,744,602.49
New Mexico	73,451.24	100,320.75	142,417.10	120,249.60	10,000.00	446,438.69	82,185	136,802	288,540	507,527	953,965.69
New York	172,628.60	157,373.73	478,812.52	1,626,911.94	194,619.94	2,630,346.73	1,790,282	9,565,531	18,724,298	30,080,111	32,710,457.73
North Carolina	95,846.78	166,971.00	759,299.43	678,935.97	49,014.59	1,750,067.77	409,935	363,507	1,637,183	2,410,625	4,160,692.77
North Dakota	75,550.82	108,506.82	249,130.38	181,365.45	10,526.32	625,079.79	211,405	153,893	155,725	521,023	1,146,102.79
Ohio	124,189.52	159,761.07	564,095.40	998,112.09	102,762.39	1,948,920.47	1,024,545	1,404,280	5,647,467	8,076,292	10,025,212.47
Oklahoma	89,534.56	141,338.13	519,322.86	480,541.71	37,044.38	1,267,781.64	590,535	279,953	1,468,831	2,339,319	3,607,100.64
Oregon	77,776.08	105,131.85	186,845.64	168,953.64	14,746.17	553,453.38	158,040	261,829	560,564	980,433	1,533,886.38
Pennsylvania	148,522.94	191,017.14	616,186.90	1,396,201.50	148,907.13	2,500,835.61	1,520,715	4,052,099	11,496,920	17,069,734	19,570,569.61
Rhode Island	75,605.06	91,697.88	60,065.54	136,139.00	10,629.16	374,136.64	84,375	158,739	943,278	1,186,392	1,560,528.64
South Carolina	84,175.88	134,598.72	457,933.95	381,643.16	26,882.47	1,085,234.18	266,220	313,845	1,659,322	2,239,387	3,324,621.18
South Dakota	75,648.70	108,324.33	259,821.17	179,775.95	10,711.91	634,282.06	246,685	295,344	221,440	763,469	1,397,751.06
Tennessee	91,332.38	146,087.91	589,918.40	532,761.96	40,453.71	1,400,554.36	376,410	270,566	2,294,017	2,940,993	4,341,547.36
Texas	117,488.02	202,023.57	1,098,576.21	1,124,318.68	90,054.00	2,632,460.48	895,170	769,543	4,516,602	6,181,315	8,813,775.48
Utah	74,140.40	97,877.76	122,052.95	115,132.76	10,000.00	419,203.87	159,795	254,254	1,270,928	1,684,977	2,104,180.87
Vermont	72,931.86	97,853.70	114,291.29	113,424.97	10,000.00	408,501.82	51,600	96,342	650,247	798,189	1,206,690.82
Virginia	89,744.98	143,358.42	511,785.84	482,582.50	37,443.44	1,264,915.18	335,205	457,105	3,089,751	3,882,061	5,146,976.18
Washington	82,746.14	112,136.79	218,530.98	254,833.94	24,171.15	692,419.00	320,405	575,147	2,298,618	3,194,170	3,886,589.00
West Virginia	84,097.94	130,360.08	310,314.85	331,590.66	26,734.67	883,098.20	302,325	323,414	1,336,457	1,962,196	2,845,294.20
Wisconsin	93,961.28	135,168.66	449,865.03	513,305.23	45,439.00	1,237,739.20	474,963	404,628	3,082,559	3,962,150	5,199,889.20
Wyoming	71,839.00	95,069.64	109,773.71	110,000.00	10,000.00	396,682.35	34,920	70,390	296,087	401,397	798,079.35
Alaska	50,000.00	24,177.36	18,918.00	80,000.00	----------	173,095.36	6,890	----------	198,053	204,943	378,038.36
Hawaii	73,002.98	86,889.80	118,794.31	110,020.99	10,000.00	398,708.08	38,520	769	258,850	298,139	696,847.08
Puerto Rico	50,000.00	106,414.12	96,689.00	359,271.99	15,000.00	627,375.11	44,478	----------	356,318	400,796	1,028,171.11
District of Columbia	----------	----------	----------	80,512.97	25,000.00	105,512.97	140,400	137,326	----------	277,726	383,238.97

[1] Certain minor funds or those provided for roads and/or schools in some States not included.

Regular fund allotments.—Recent revisions in or additions to legal provisions for the appropriations for regular funds for education resulted in larger amounts of such funds for the year, in each case, than those provided for preceding years. A total of $4,530,000 was provided for the further endowment and support of land-grant institutions, $6,292,500 for agricultural experiment station work, $17,540,622 for cooperative agricultural extension service, $21,775,977.62 for vocational education at the secondary school level, and $1,983,000 for vocational rehabilitation. Under the terms of existing laws, the annual appropriations will continue to increase in amount through the year 1940 for land-grant institutions, experiment stations, agricultural extension service, and vocational education. However, the annual appropriations for vocational rehabilitation, as now provided, are to continue from year to year at the amount indicated for the year 1938.

Bases for distributing Federal funds.—Funds provided for the five purposes named in the preceding paragraph are allotted to the States and Territories as flat grants and on the basis of their population. Under the terms of the oldest laws, the former method is used. In most cases later laws in addition to providing specified amounts for each State and Territory, provide funds for distribution to them in accordance with the population, or certain elements of the population, of each. Of the regular funds provided for 1938, $10,517,500 were allotted in the form of flat grants and $41,054,060 on the basis of population, while $550,540 were used where needed for specified purposes as determined by the official of the Federal Government in charge of their administration.

The emergency funds were allotted where needed in the form of flat grants, to institutions, individuals, and States. The needs were determined in various ways by officials in charge of the allotments with the idea of creating employment for needy individuals.

Agencies which administer Federal funds for education.—Approximately 46 percent of all the regular funds were allotted through and expended under the administration of the Division of Experiment Stations and the Agricultural Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. The remainder, approximately 54 percent, was administered through the Office of Education of the Department of the Interior.

The three emergency funds listed in this report which were allotted to the several States during the year were administered by the following agencies: The National Youth Administration, the Education Division of the Works Progress Administration, and the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.

Emergency fund allotments.—As a part of the program of the National Youth Administration, $19,091,039 were allotted to high schools and to colleges and universities in 48 States and 3 Territories for the

employment of needy students on the campuses of the respective institutions; an amount estimated at $34,529,036 was used for the expenses of the education program of the Works Progress Administration, in the 48 States, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Hawaii; and funds amounting to $115,063,521 were allotted in the form of grants for school buildings under local and State control in 47 States and 3 Territories.

Of the allotment by the National Youth Administration, $8,549,018 were for the employment of needy students in high schools and $10,542,021 for those in colleges and universities. The funds spent by the Education Division of the Works Progress Administration on its program were used, as in preceding years, for the purpose of giving employment to needy individuals qualified to instruct those not ordinarily reached by the schools of the respective States. Of the $115,063,521 granted by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for local and State school buildings, $90,174,241 was for elementary and secondary school buildings, $22,810,420 for college and university buildings, and $2,078,860 for such buildings as school dormitories. In addition to the grants made by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for school buildings under local and State control, that agency during the year made loans for such buildings amounting to $7,812,550. It also made grants amounting to $5,105,566 and loans amounting to $109,000 for non-Federal library buildings and grants for Federal school buildings amounting to $1,966,600.

Percentage apportionments of funds from special sources.—By legal provision specified percentages of the receipts from National Forests, from Federal mineral royalties, and from certain other sources are returned for schools and/or roads to the States wherein such revenues are produced. While the total of such apportionment is not comparatively great in any case, the amounts paid to some States are of considerable significance with respect to educational support.

Other Federal aids for education.—There are several funds provided for education purposes which are limited to a few States, or which are carried on as Nation-wide projects not subject to classification by States. They include such funds as those provided for Indian schools, for the United States Military and Navy Academies, for State marine schools, for the education program of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and for the general expenses of the Office of Education.[7]

[7] For a report showing total expenditures by the Federal Government for education for the 2 years 1935–36 and 1936–37, see Office of Education Leaflet No. 30.

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